

val



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 27, 1925

CHEATING OURSELVES
RIGHT TO STRIKE MUST BE UPHELD
HETCH HETCHY POWER
AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD
ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 234 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 238—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 598—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 195 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1925

No. 4

:-:

Cheating Ourselves

:-:

By George P. M. Bowns.

In the midst of prosperity, good wages and plenty of work, Union men and women become careless, thoughtless and self-confident. In times of stress they become discouraged and more careless, more thoughtless and as well disgruntled. It needs no philosopher to deduce that these are the impediments to progress and are of our own making. If in so-called good times, we forget from whence these conditions came, and in less propitious times, condemn and criticise the economic force that made them possible, we do nothing more than help our enemies to declare that organized labor is ungrateful. There is no greater calumny uttered against labor. Yet there is a modicum of truth in the charge, for in the moment of distress we bewail our conditions and unwittingly condemn those in authority. If we would remember that the strongest rope is made of the slenderest of strands, if we would educate ourselves in the principles of organization, if we would recognize that our presence in our local meetings is a part, and no little part, necessary to such education, then would the charge fall by the wayside. If we do not know why—if we do not know what—surely we cannot speak intelligently for or against any action taken either by our local or the central body, much less learn our shortcomings. The best paved highway may turn rough just ahead—the best working conditions and wages may be beset with difficulties, and if we do not see to it that we are fitted for this rough going our end must be disastrous. The source of such education, such propaganda, is meetings of our local unions. It is there we learn the true aims of labor and the methods to be used in obtaining these ideals. It is at these meetings, the why and what of organization is explained; there it is that an intelligent reason is given for the demands of labor, both from the employer and its members.

In no phase of our efforts is this more true than in the use of our purchasing power. To most of organized labor, this is but a high-sounding phrase, a shibboleth well mouthed. To the serious minded, faithful, it is a, if not the most, potent force in the hands of its members.

It needs no economist to prove that the merchant and the manufacturer want our money, and they are determined to get it. Indeed, they are not unlike the young lady who was asked, "Would you marry a man for his money?" and who replied, "If I could not get it in any other way." When you consider that labor is the only thing that demands cash money and gets it; when you realize that labor turns this cash over to the merchant and the manufacturer, you must be struck with the tremendous power of a well-directed use of this purchase.

Business must have your money. Then why let business dictate what you shall buy? It is within the power of organized labor to say for what their money shall be spent, and is there anyone who would dare to say that the money earned by them should not be spent for union-made goods? Is there any reasonable argument against demanding and receiving goods made and served under sanitary conditions, paid for by a living wage?

It is lamentable, yet true, that too many good union men and women forget the union label. Friendly merchants and manufacturers are loud

in their criticism of our lack of support, while our enemies, the friends of long hours and low wages, the purveyors of tenement house and prison products, shout as from the housetops, "Union men will not buy union-made goods." Can there be a more forceful arraignment of our seeming ingratitude. How little attention we pay to the secretary of the local when he reads an appeal from some fair merchant or manufacturer for our support, not for an inferior article, not because of the label, but because of the quality of the merchandise, the workmanship, together with the sanitary conditions and the living wage that enter into its make-up. This careless disregard for our own interests is the unpardonable sin of organized labor. Let the facts speak for themselves. A handful of girls in a factory at Albany, New York, cannot keep busy making union collars to encircle the necks of our millions of union men. The hat and cap makers furnish you a list of their brands, the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, who for 27 years has carried the label on its products, comes asking your support for the 100 per cent union-made Clown cigarette.

Every manufacturer of union goods is entitled to the support of all union men and women. The union card in the restaurant, the shop card in the barber shop, the store card in the retail store and the painters' palette, the carpenters' label all call in clarion tones for your support, but to little avail.

We must awake to the fact that "the purchasing power of the consumer is the force that turns the wheels of industry." The dollar in our hand is that force, and we must direct it so as to make the wheels turn in the way we want them to turn. We are the greatest employers of labor, and this is no idle saying, for when we buy, for example, a suit of clothes, we pay the farmer for scratching the wool off the backs of the sheep, we pay the mills for weaving, the dyer for dyeing, the tailor for making, the clerk for selling and the merchant's rent and light as well as advertising, to say nothing of profits. We then should be able to say what our employees should make and how it should be made. There is nothing unjust or unreasonable in such a demand.

In every organization for the betterment of humanity, it is true that "an injury to one is an injury to all." And this is doubly true in organized labor. But the greatest injury falls on the one who forgets. In a certain department store a man left the counter without his change, and a clerk said: "Do you know that we call such customers 'self-trimmed'?" Every time we forget the union label we are 'self-trimmed.'

If we are ever to establish a real economic peace between capital and labor, it must be done through our purchasing power. If we are careless, thoughtless in its use, we are delaying that day. Let us stop, run over our record, check up our many acts of commission and omission and resolve from this day on: Not one penny of our union-earned money shall be spent for anything else than union-made goods served by union servants. Then, and then only, will we have reached the ideals for which the American Federation of Labor has fought. Do your part, individually, first in practice and then in propaganda, until all shall be as one. Let us quit making excuses and start making good.

RIGHT TO STRIKE MUST BE UPHELD.

By G. W. Perkins.

President, Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Mediation, conciliation, and voluntary arbitration are just as necessary for success in our trade unions as organization itself. No sane working man or woman will say that destructive warfare should not be prevented and the dispute settled by peaceful means of mediation, conciliation, and voluntary arbitration.

The right to strike should be maintained at all times. The strike, however, is a two-edged sword and unless properly handled and considered in the calm light of reason can, and sometimes does, do more harm than good. Strikes should never be entered into until a committee has dispassionately discussed the question with the employer or employers. Every logical reason should be advanced by the committee representing the union in mediation and where justice demands conciliation resorted to. If both mediation and conciliation fail then voluntary arbitration should be tried. If all these fail and our demands are just a strike is justifiable. If the simple, fair means of mediation and conciliation is resorted to in 99 cases out of a hundred the difficulty will be settled without a strike or the loss of a moment's time.

Where employers refuse mediation and conciliation or voluntary arbitration they can be held up to the scorn of public opinion. Public opinion has its influence when thrown to the side of justice.

The most successful unions of today have embodied in their constitution the principles of mediation, conciliation, and voluntary arbitration, and they always resort to these means before launching a strike. Nearly all of the so-called radical, self-styled progressive unions, who scorned mediation, conciliation, and arbitration have finally resorted to these means of settling trade disputes and have been successful. This is particularly so in the needle trades.

Those who play to the gallery by shouting the loudest for a strike before resorting to mediation, conciliation and arbitration are unfair to themselves and are unconsciously doing the union an injustice. They are neither brave nor heroic. It requires more courage to stand up in the advocacy of mediation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration than it does to yell "Strike" at the drop of the hat.

We believe in strikes, but only after the offer of mediation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration has been refused.

NEW WAY TO "LISTEN IN."

Electric light wires may be used for broadcasting radio programs in the near future, according to M. L. Sindebande, chief electrical engineer for the American Gas and Electric Company of New York.

Mr. Sindebande said that within a short time any one may hear radio concerts by simply connecting a pair of head phones to the electric light socket in the home.

"We have already used the power lines between Canton, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va., for this purpose," he said. "We have had great success."

HETCH HETCHY POWER.

Plans for selling Hetch Hetchy power will be considered today by the Supervisors' utilities and finance committees and other city officials. The meeting was announced Wednesday by Supervisor Ralph McLeran, following the approval of his plan by the Supervisors Tuesday night.

A resolution offered by the citizens' advisory committee, prohibiting consideration of the agency schemes, was defeated by a 10-to-7 vote, paving the way for the adoption of McLeran's plan.

The vote was:

For the plan: Bath, McLeran, Rossi, McGregor, Colman, Harrelson, Hayden, Miss Morgan, Robb and Wetmore.

Against the plan: Shannon, McSheehy, Katz, Welch, Badaracco, Roncovieri and Deasy.

Absent: Schmitz.

Both resolutions declared it to be the Supervisors' policy to dispose of Hetch Hetchy power until the city acquires a distributing system.

The advisory committee resolution, however, urged disposal "with the clear understanding that the Raker Act does not permit the disposal of Hetch Hetchy power through any individual or private power corporation for resale," while McLeran's resolution said, "provided, that no proposition submitted shall involve the sale to any private corporation of electric energy for resale purposes."

Enlightened humanity threw off the yoke of military aristocracy. How long will it take the hosts, served by the union label, to outlaw industrial exploitation?

Next Wednesday

ushers in a
sensational

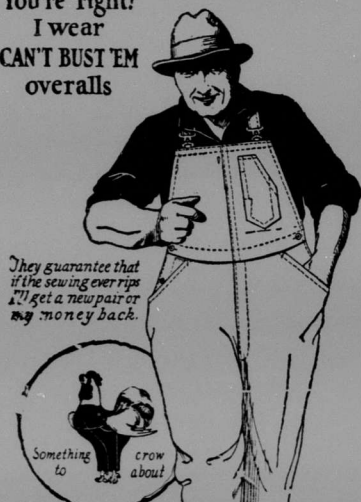
DOLLAR DAY

Mark Your Calendar
March 4th is the Day



1041 MARKET STREET
See Tuesday's News and Call.

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Workmen's compensation announced as chief topic to come before next international labor conference, at Geneva, Switzerland, May 19.

Senator Howell of Nebraska attacks Railroad Labor Board in Senate speech.

Twenty-seven union miners acquitted of trespass charge at Philippi, W. Va.

Wheat speculators reaping harvest of profits, government experts admit.

"White collar" workers flocking to manual trades, vocational educator declares.

American Federation of Labor attacks Wadsworth resolution for constitutional amendment making changes in Constitution more difficult.

Communist party of Russia claims membership of 699,689.

Borah campaign fund investigating committee urges enactment of Corrupt Practices Act.

Wealthy convicts slept in special quarters at Atlanta Penitentiary, witness declares.

Russian tells Leipsic court Soviet embassy financed plan for Red uprising in Germany.

Gustav Adolf Bauer, former German chancellor, expelled from Socialist party for alleged connection with financial scandal.

Former Labor Premier MacDonald of Great Britain reported likely to assume editorship of new labor paper.

Dr. William M. Jardine, president of Kansas State Agricultural College, nominated as Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary of Labor Davis and Police Commissioner Enright of New York advocate law for annual registration of aliens.

Industry in mid-West reported as showing strong gains led by steel trade.

Twenty-five thousand girls in underwear and children's dress trade strike in New York City.

President Coolidge lops off eight months of year given Carlo Tresca, anti-Fascist, for alleged birth control violation.

League of Nations planning education of youth of all nations in ideals of world peace.

Henry L. Doherty, oil man, urges conservation of the nation's oil resources under a unit plan of development and production administered by Federal and state authorities.

United Mine Workers protest to Secretary of Labor Davis against West Virginia mine company abrogating contract with union.

Governor Pinchot urges giant power plan in Pennsylvania.

League of Nations postpones proposed world conference on arms limitation.

James Lane Allen, noted author of "The Kentucky Cardinal," dies at age of 77.

C. A. Vargas appointed by Mexican government labor attache to Mexican Embassy at Washington.

American Woolen Company reports deficit of \$11,969,837 for 1923.

New York City magistrate frees nine girl strike pickets arrested on charge of "obstructing traffic by walking three abreast."

ALLEN WANTS HIS OLD JOB.

Henry J. Allen, former governor of Kansas, longs for his old job, and has let it be known that he is ready to be "conscripted" to again save the people.

He has abandoned his plan to ride into office by handcuffing workers to their task. He has not referred to his compulsory labor law. This year he has a new brand of soothing syrup. Now he is against "banker government."

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY

SCHLUETER'S

FOR SERVICE

Electric Washing Machines—All Makes
2762 Mission Street San Francisco
Phones Mission 390 and 391



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES
AND EASY TERMS

FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS
DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS
CROCKERY SILVERWARE

Newman's is Headquarters for Occidental Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

2101
2119
Mission
St.

Newman's
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.

Mission
St.
at
17th

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS

Quality First
**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

BEGIN AT THE TOP

—to dress well and succeed. Start
the new year with a good looking
hat—one of the smart new styles
from

"Lundstrom"

HAT STORES

1080 Market St.
2640 Mission St.
26 Third St.
720 Market St.

3242 Mission St.
605 Kearny St.
1457 Fillmore St.
226 W. 5th St. (Los Angeles)

Lundstrom Hats are Union-made
Agents for Stetson

HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES

\$35.00

Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"

2554-56
MISSION STREET

JOHNSON'S

\$35.00

Next to
New Mission Theatre

VENEREAL DISEASES.

By the United States Public Health Service.

I. History and Distribution.

Three hundred and sixty-three thousand new cases of venereal disease were reported in the United States in the year ending June 30, 1924. To many folks this may seem to be a trifling announcement of no more importance than a statement that 363,000 persons had caught cold; but to one who knows the true facts about venereal disease, it brings a vision of misery, of lost time and money, of an economic burden to workers and the nation, of the suffering of innocent women and children—all of which have been the accompaniments of syphilis and gonorrhea from time immemorial, and which in the present day can be escaped only by the application of the knowledge of the cause, prevention and cure of venereal diseases.

Although the absolute knowledge of syphilis as a distinct disease dates back to only 1494—when the sailors of Columbus brought the disease to Spain from Haiti, and when the armies of Charles VIII of France and Ferdinand of Spain spread the disease through Italy—there is evidence tending to show that syphilis has existed ever since cities were first built and peopled. In the poems and writings of the ancients, mention is made of communicating a loathsome disease by kissing, as well as by other relations between sexes. Emperor Ho-Ang-Ti, who ruled China more than 4500 years ago, caused the medical knowledge of that day to be collected into a single work, and in that work can be found a description of gonorrhea, as well as of a disease similar to syphilis.

Down through the ages venereal diseases have come. They have been nursed by immorality, by ignorance, and by a false idea that they were punishments visited upon sinners—an idea that ignored the fact of innocent infection. In secret, and therefore unchecked by medical science, these plagues ran their full courses, leaving death, insanity, loathsome sores, paralysis, pain-racked wives, still-born children, and untold misery and suffering in their wake. Then, as now, venereal diseases took their toll from all classes of people. Rich and poor, idler and worker, moral and immoral, all who became exposed were infected. But there is one difference. In ages past there was no remedy, no medical care, no hope for victims of syphilis and gonorrhea. Modern science, however, has evolved a method of cure. Though it is not always possible to undo all the harm which has been done, today an infected person has the comfort of knowing that early treatment by a reliable physician or in an official public clinic may prevent the worst consequences of venereal disease.

It has been said that in Russia today there are communities in which 90 per cent of the people are infected with venereal disease. From Canada comes the report that 81,931 citizens of that country—men, women and children, many of them innocent—have been reported as new cases in the last three years; and these are said to be only a fraction of the actual existing cases. In the United States the figures for the last fiscal year show an increase of 24,382 cases of venereal disease over the number reported in the previous year; but the increase in this country may be laid to better reporting of cases rather than to spreading infection. As late as the year 1873 there were 286 more deaths than births in the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian national government and its board of health accounted for this situation in these words: "Syphilis may be considered as the most important cause of depopulation." Such a statement needs no comment.

In discussing the distribution of venereal diseases in the United States it is necessary to re-

member that although 363,000 cases were reported to the various state boards of health last year, there undoubtedly were many other cases which escaped discovery of which were not listed with the state authorities. As far back as 1915, Osler estimated that syphilis (including still births, deaths of infants under one month and other syphilitic conditions) took 60,000 lives in one year. This was a number sufficient to place it at the top of the infections—a leadership which it may still hold. Out of 4807 cases of infectious diseases in New York City in September of last year, 1639 were cases of venereal disease, while tuberculosis claimed but 820. Syphilis and gonorrhea, therefore, were responsible for 34 per cent of the total number of infectious cases. Among the negroes the rate of venereal disease infection is double that of the whites. It is said that syphilis is probably the greatest cause of death and disability in the colored race.

With these facts in mind, when faced with the necessity of providing able bodied men for the army and navy, Congress in 1918 created the Division of Venereal Diseases in the United States Public Health Service. Since its formation, this division has co-operated with the state boards of health in checking the ravages of syphilis and gonorrhea and has been active in spreading the true facts of life, of sex and of disease. Among other things, this government bureau has published a set of pamphlets pointing the way to prevention and cure. These books may be obtained from the various state boards of health. Set A is for young men; set B, for officials and the general public; set C, for boys; set D, for parents; set E, for girls and young women, and set F is for educators.

This article has shown something of the history and distribution of venereal diseases. A second number of the series will point out and illustrate the economic burden to the worker and the nation caused by these plagues through the loss of time and wages, an increased number of accidents and the upkeep of asylums and other institutions. A third account will lift the curtain on some of the human misery resulting from syphilis and gonorrhea; while a fourth will describe community, industrial and individual measures which must be taken if these twin scourges are to be effectively combatted and controlled.

WAR FRAUD CASES FAIL.

The government has failed in its policy of convicting business men charged with war fraud. The three-year statute of limitation was extended three years ago. With this statute lapsed on war crimes, department of justice officials find that the government has obtained two convictions, including one plea of guilty, out of the mass of sensational testimony and findings turned over by the Graham investigating committee four years ago. The department of justice will now institute civil proceedings, and has secured an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 for that purpose.

The collapse of the criminal proceedings mark the end of Attorney General Daugherty's war fraud bureau which was established for the purpose of convicting war profiteers.

**Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH**

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

W D Thompson J. W. Davis

California Optical Co.

Makers of Good Glasses

Prices Always Reasonable Eyes Tested Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
 181 Post Street.....San Francisco
 1221 Broadway.....Oakland
 2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley
 We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

Where Your \$ Buys More



2415 MISSION—Near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in
 Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
 Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
 GUARANTEE**

**SAVE MONEY**

by making all
 your purchases in
 stores located on

MISSION STREET**16th to 26th and Army****MISSION ST. MERCHANTS ASSN.****HOME OF
GENEROUS CREDIT****Custom Made Suits**

On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 Mission Street

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.
Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1925

Almost every year, immediately after Lincoln's birthday, some cheap craver after publicity starts the story in circulation that J. Wilkes Booth, assassin of the great President, was not killed in his attempt to escape and that he lived for years afterward. This falsehood has been disproved so often that it is rather astonishing that anyone would have the temerity to set in circulation such a story at this late date. But there seems to be no limit to the nerve of the publicity seekers.

It did not take either the Senate or the House very long to agree upon an increase of one-third in the pay of members, but it has taken more than two years to make some little provision for an increase in the pay of the overworked postal employees. There was no quarreling about where the money to pay the increase to Senators and Congressmen was to come from, or as to which house the plan was originated in. The lower house was not so jealous of its prerogatives when it came to garnering the coin for the pockets of its own members. It certainly makes a difference whose ox is gored. As a matter of fact it would pay the people to give some of the members of the present Congress \$10,000 per year to stay away from Washington instead of increasing their pay for being there.

Organized labor is asking the Ohio Legislature to outlaw the so-called "individual contract" anti-union employers force workers to sign before they are given employment. Under this contract a worker pledges not to join a trade union, or urge others to do so, or to in any other way encourage sentiment for higher wages and improved working conditions. The unionists point to the immorality of such a contract, which ignores the basis of contractual relations—free will and absence of duress. When the wife and children of a worker demand food and shelter, the unionists say, the State should not legalize a contract that has been secured from that worker under such conditions. Another point the unionists emphasize is that the worker is forced to surrender a legal right to join a trade union. Instead of being protected in that right, society, by its acquiescence of the "individual contract," in effect, approves the policy of the anti-union employer who takes advantage of the worker's necessity to compel him to waive a legal right. This contract was first used against West Virginia miners. These workers have given the contract the contemptuous term "yellow dog."

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

There are many causes that keep members away from union meetings. The great variety of reasons given by those who do not attend has made it hard for officers to devise ways and means of inducing members to be more regular in attendance. All sorts of schemes have been tried to make it an inducement for the membership to be present and take part in the deliberations of their organizations, but without much success except in isolated instances.

There is, however, one complaint that is frequently heard, and in the interest of the labor movement it ought to be removed, and it can easily be wiped out without harm to anyone. That is the practice of permitting persons for sentimental causes to take up collections in meetings for this, that and the other reason. Some member may be in need of temporary assistance and a well-intentioned friend will determine to give a benefit ball or picnic or raffle for him. At the union meeting he will go among the membership and sell tickets. Frequently at these meetings there are members who can not spare the money, but they are approached in the presence of their friends and associates and in order to avoid embarrassment they contribute to others money they need for themselves, and in order to avoid similar situations in the future they remain away from meetings though they would like to attend. This condition of affairs could be avoided by the union establishing a rule that no panhandling of any kind should be permitted at union meetings.

There has been altogether too much of this sort of thing among the unions, and the sooner it is brought to an end the better it will be for the organizations. Sometimes cases are presented that make enforcement of such a rule a delicate matter, but if the organizations are to carry out the purposes for which they were created it is absolutely necessary that laws of this character be enacted and religiously observed. Otherwise the record of attendance at meetings will be poor, and there can be no disputing the fact that the larger the attendance at meetings the more active will be the union and the greater will be the results produced in the shape of betterments. An organization in which every member is interested enough to attend meetings will very rarely be found in the list of failures. It is the organization which is unable to get the rank and file of its membership to attend meetings which usually goes astray and lands in the pit of failure.

Anything that will tend to bring out the membership should be adopted, and anything that operates in the slightest degree to keep members away should be wiped out. And there can be no doubt that the policy of panhandling at meetings does tend to cause members to remain away. Some other method must be found to care for needy members, because the panhandling scheme has times without number been demonstrated to be hurtful to the organizations that permit it.

There are other good reasons also why trade unions should establish benefit funds and collect the necessary money to carry them on in an equal and just manner. The panhandling manner is not fair or just. It places the burden upon the generous few and allows the greedy and selfish to escape.

This is a question worthy of the serious consideration of those who hope to see the labor movement progress. Complaints against panhandling are frequently heard, but few, indeed, are the unions that have heeded them sufficiently to call a halt to the practice. The labor movement is just now entering a period where the question will have to be dealt with or serious handicaps will follow.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The House Republicans prepared a new postal employees salary bill, amending the increase in rates on first and second, transient, third and fourth class matter and on money orders, chiefly to raise \$61,000,000. The largest increases are \$10,000,000 on first class matter, \$18,000,000 on third class, \$13,600,000 on fourth class, \$3,000,000 on parcel post (special delivery) and nearly \$4,000,000 on registry service and \$3,600,000 on money orders. The Senate committee revised this schedule down to \$40,000,000. This bill probably will fall by the wayside too.

Senator Norris of Nebraska has succeeded through parliamentary alertness and splendid hard work in securing the adoption by the Senate of his resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the General Electric Company, and its security holders and whether this company or anyone on its behalf or of any trade organization of which it is a member, has made any effort through expenditure of money or through control of the channels of publicity, "to influence or control public opinion on the question of municipal or public ownership or the means by which power is developed and electric energy is generated and distributed." Senator Norris got the adoption of this resolution as a rider to the resolution of Senator Ernst calling for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the tobacco combine. The Norris resolution was bitterly fought by the old guard led by Senators Watson of Indiana, Curtis of Kansas, Fess of Ohio and others, but it was adopted by the tremendously significant vote of 55 to 25, although the whole power of the administration was exerted to defeat it. When the Federal Trade Commission makes its report the real motive and purpose back of the Underwood and McKenzie Muscle Shoals bills will be apparent and we shall doubtless have a splendid argument for a public super-power system.

The convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, called by President Johnson of the Machinists' Union, to meet in Chicago last week, turned out to be a great affair. Before the convention convened at all it was apparent that there would be a number of different factions in the gathering. After the conference was called to order the factions developed very rapidly and were most determined in the positions they took. Under such conditions it was the height of foolishness to attempt the launching of a third party, but in spite of the absurdity of it that is just what they propose to do. The Railroad Brotherhoods will have nothing to do with the move and the American Federation of Labor has already declared that it is opposed to affiliation with any political party whatever. It is, therefore, difficult to understand how these dreamers hope to accomplish anything of value to the people with a mere handful of adherents. The policy followed by the American Federation of Labor during its entire history has demonstrated its effectiveness and it will not be possible for any group of citizens to induce it to abandon the non-partisan plan in order to take a long chance with such an organization as Johnson and his fellows can develop. The past records of those responsible for the starting of this latest move have been such as to create a lack of confidence in their judgment and it is highly probable that they cannot induce their own members, in large numbers, to accept their political leadership.

WIT AT RANDOM

We knew a cashier who wished to be one of the 400 and now he is No. 387.—Santa Barbara News.

He—They say she has decided to marry a struggling young author.

She—Well, if she has decided, he may as well strop struggling.—London Opinion.

Gladys—He's so romantic. Whenever he speaks to me he always says: "Fair Lady."

Edward—Oh, that's a force of habit. He used to be a street car conductor.—The Yellow Crab.

Newedd—What's wrong with the pie crust? It doesn't half cover the pie.

Mrs. Newedd—Why, dearest, I asked your mother how to make them to suit you and she said to make the crust very short.—Boston Transcript.

She—You said you were going to give me a present. . . . Last night I dreamed of a pearl necklace.

He—Then I'll give you a dream book, so you can see what it means.—The Purple Cow.

A rich plumber who passed away and went where all plumbers go, reported to the devil and was told to go ahead and install the new hot water system.

"All right," answered the plumber. "Give me a helper and I'll start in."

"Oh, you'll have to do the work yourself," chuckled Satan. "You don't have a helper. That's the hell of it."—The American Legion Weekly.

"Mother, is it true that an apple a day keeps the doctor away?"

"Yes, Jimmie. Why?"

"'Cause if it is, I kept about ten doctors away this morning—but I'm afraid one'll have to come soon."—Bolton Evening News.

A well-known author was vainly endeavoring to write the other morning, when he was repeatedly interrupted by his six-year-old son. "If you ask me one more question," the harassed writer declared at last, "I will go out and drown myself."

"Father," came the small voice, "may I come out and see you do it?"—Dublin Evening Herald.

Mother had to leave little sister and the new baby in charge of big sister for the first time.

Baby was crying lustily.

Big Sister—Oh, dear, why doesn't she stop crying? I don't know what to do with her.

Little Sister—Why? Didn't the directions come with her?—London Answers.

The applicant for cook was untidy and insolent in appearance.

"Don't hire her," whispered Jones to his wife. "I don't like her looks."

"But," remonstrated his wife, "just consider the reputation for cooking she bears."

"That doesn't matter," said Jones testily. "We don't want any she bears cooked. We don't like them."—Vancouver Province.

One of Irving Cobb's best stories concerns an appraiser who was sent to a home to appraise the contents. The entries in his book halted when the appraiser came to a table on which a full bottle of old Scotch rested. Taking a liberal swig from the bottle, he continued:

"One bottle of old Scotch whisky, partly full."

The next entry was:

"One revolving Turkish rug."—East Bay Labor Journal, Oakland, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE RANDOM SHOT.

I shot an arrow into the air;
It fell in the distance, I knew not where,
Till a neighbor said that it killed his calf
And I had to pay him six and a half.

I bought some poison to slay some rats,
And a neighbor swore it killed his cats;
And rather than argue across the fence,
I paid him four dollars and fifty cents.

One night I set sailing a toy balloon,
And hoped it would soar till it reached the moon
But the candle fell on a farmer's straw,
And he said I must settle or go to law.

And that is the way with the random shot—
It never hits in the proper spot.
And the joke was sprung, that you think so smart,
May leave a wound in some fellow's heart.
—Hamline Oracle.

MIRROR GLANCES.

By Ekoyloh.

The Defective Detective—A little girl of about twelve years was recently seen to enter the main door of one of our larger department stores and make her way to the counter where ladies' waists were on sale. One of those bargains where beautiful waists could be had at greatly reduced prices.

The little girl's general appearance attracted the attention of a man whose duty it is to see everything silently—to watch patrons as well as employees.

Shyly the child came up to the salesman and inquired the price of a waist she seemed to want. The salesman, a man of about thirty-nine years, looked down at the little girl and told her the price was \$3.98. For a moment the child seemed stunned and afraid; began to fidget with her hands, looking first at the man and then at the other folks who had gathered around to watch the little miss make a purchase. The kindly salesman, in an effort to calm the child, leaned over the counter and asked the child, "Who do you want this waist for?" The child replied, scarcely above a whisper, that she had come a long way to get a waist for her mother, who had seen the advertisement but was too ill to make the trip herself. "Mother," said the child, "told me it was only \$2.98, so I must go somewhere to get one for that much money."

The salesman hesitated a moment, and as he glanced around he noted a man silently watching. Suddenly he leaned over to the child and informed her that he would let her have the waist she wanted for \$2.98. He wrapped up the garment, made out his slip for the sale, and handed the package to the child, who was now almost running to get out of the store.

As the cash was being dispatched to the cashier the silent man rushed to the phone.

"Hello, cashier; this is Blodgett; watch check from salesman number —; just let a garment out for \$2.98 that was to be sold for \$3.98. Check it up quick. I think we have the right man."

After a moment or so the cashier returned to the phone and replied:

"Must be a mistake, Mr. Blodgett, check from salesman number — calls for \$3.98, and the money accompanied the check."

As the detective hung up the receiver he wondered why his eyes had failed him.

Moral: The eyes of men cannot see the hearts of men.—Mixer and Server.

If trade pressure can avail to
from making war, the power of
union label is almost unlimit

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Rumors, which seemed well founded, have been going the rounds of the printing crafts and through labor ranks generally, that the strike and lockout on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer had been settled. These rumors have become so general that they had come to the ears of the Seattle Union. That there has been no settlement is best told by the following excerpt from a letter received during the past week by local officers of the Typographical Union: "This is to inform you, and the membership through you, that the P-I. strike is still on. We are writing you on this question because inquiries have come to the Defense Committee that indicate the existence of a rumor that the strike has been settled." This letter was written by authority of the Seattle Union and is the first authentic information to come to No. 21 of conditions in the Northwest in quite a while. It appears from resolutions adopted by the Seattle Union that a tentative agreement had been reached by interested parties, which was presented to the union and rejected by a vote of 166 to three, for the following reasons: The tentative agreement called for a decrease in the wage scale in force in other Seattle newspapers and a lengthening of the hours of labor; it did not call for the reinstatement of those who were called out on strike; it did not provide for the discharge of all strike-breakers; it did not provide for back pay for some of the men who were entitled to it before the strike was called; it did not provide for the reinstatement of members of the Mailers' and Stereotypers' Unions, who were locked out at the time the printers walked out. For the above reasons no settlement was possible. If all the above enumerated conditions still exist, we can only say that we are in hearty sympathy with Seattle Union in the stand they have taken and until such time as an agreement can be reached whereby justice will be done to all the crafts involved, we hope the International Unions support the local bodies in their fight for fair and just settlements.

Here is an item for the weary operator only. The hand man, who has the freedom of the floor and who, through the nature of his duties, has no time to sit down, will not be interested. A. B. Radigan, 222 North McClelland St., Bay City, Mich., writes in part as follows: "On or about May 1 next I will begin to promote the sale of a chair designed especially for the use of operators on typesetting machines. . . . Its construction is light, strong, adjustable and is all steel, with leather seat and back. The main feature is its restful flexibility, and while the operator's back is amply supported, no part of the chair comes in contact with the spine." Operators who have sat all day before the machine will readily understand the advantages quoted in the foregoing extract.

Joe Millican, well known to most of the printers of the Pacific Coast, has been spending a few days in San Francisco.

E. G. Jaques, Commercial News chapel, announced this week that he had decided to become a permanent resident of San Francisco, and in token thereof purchased himself a brand new home in the Sunnyside district. It is the latest word in modern construction, and as soon as the finishing touches are added, he and his wife will move in.

Harry Jilson has recovered sufficiently from a recent illness to be able to greet his friends around the club.

"Alfie" Moore has been subbing for Ed Latimer at Stanford Press for the past three weeks. Originally hired for one week, "Alfie" has regularly returned to the city each Saturday night, only to be asked with the query: "What in — are you doing? You haven't been relieved yet?" And he returns to the seat of knowledge.

who received bequests from

the estate of the late M. H. de Young, publisher of the Chronicle, were Mark Wayman, mechanical superintendent and a member of the Typographical Union, who was remembered with \$1000. Another old-time employee to be remembered was J. C. Collins, who has been a continuous member of the composing room force for 51 years, who was left \$500.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

The first of the week two gentlemanly tourists, U. O. Jensen and Leslie McClanahan, after laboring a week or so, Mr. Jensen on the Bulletin, the latter on the Examiner, trekked to Sacramento on their way to New York, their second trip across America in a twelvemonth, having made 700 miles so far. Last week Jensen failed to make out a time slip and on pay day showed at the cashier's office without result. "Got a check for U. O. Jensen?" he queried. "No," said the queried one after a look. "U. O. Jensen?" persisted the tourist, thinking the name misunderstood. "Well, I might owe Jensen, but I certainly have no record of it," and at the pun the granite countenance of the cashier almost achieved a smile, probably the first in years.

A. O. Vann traded in his Overland touring on a sedan of the same make several days since. He did his trading in Oakland, as he says dealers there are prone to give better bargains.

The Ford supported by a couple of the apprentices, Lynn White and "Buster" Kynerd, which was laid up some time due to a broken pinion gear, was put in commission again the other day after they had saved enough to buy new parts. On auto row the car is technically known as a "bug" and, according to "Buster," keeps them busted repairing it, so perhaps it's just as well they know where to get gasoline on tick.

An addition to the adroom was effected last week when H. Ball got his name on the pay roll. During the past several years he was connected with the Post-Enquirer across the bay.

A sight to stir sluggish blood is to watch Larry Zoph zip along the highway in a Stephens, recently acquired. A learner at the wheel, Larry has adopted simple rules, one of them—when he wants to stop he steps on the accelerator. Another one: a pedestrian is a microbe to be scientifically eliminated.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

J. E. Walker has been ordered by his physician to seek the open spaces, so Jimi, who has been in failing health for some time past, has taken the advice and started for the great outdoors in search of his lost strength, which he hopes nature will restore to him within a short time.

The latest addition to the field of periodicals published in the city is the Chronicle Store News, rights preserved and issued spasmodically. Officers in charge: L. Slocum, editor in suspense; O. Treat, mechanical wrecker; W. Mackey, deleterious manager. Rates: All they can get. The blend of color would make a cubist slink away in shame, and its main object is to discourage hijackers. In its columns will be found the latest scandal, along with all items carried by the general store, which runs a special daily, being able to secure two articles for the price of three. A number of speculative advertisers have contracted for space, but expect no returns from the victims, as the circulation is prohibitive.

Sam Weisman, who deserted the proofroom for a two weeks' vacation, returned the first part of the week and reported a pleasant trip to Tijuana,

where he would have liked to remain longer, but was induced to return by fickle Dame Fortune on the remaining half of his round-trip ticket and a bag of peanuts. While there, Sam caught a glimpse of E. H. "Ike" Nesbit, erstwhile head letter artist, who, for the past two months, has succeeded in eluding the aforementioned vamp.

J. C. Collins, "youngest" man on the Chronicle, for whom he has worked since 1874, was given a pleasant surprise last week when informed that the late M. H. de Young, publisher of the Chronicle, had willed him \$500. Johnny was so elated for a time he was speechless, but finally he was able to extend his thanks, not so much for the money itself, but that his long years of service had been remembered and appreciated by the "boss" he had toiled for so faithfully. Johnny has received many congratulations, among them the following:

Petaluma, Cal., Feb. 21, 1925.

Mr. John C. Collins,
Chronicle Composing Room,

San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to extend to you my sincere congratulations on your long and honorable connection with the Chronicle composing room, and the recipient of the kind remembrance in the will of the late M. H. de Young.

It is given but to few men to labor continuously for so long a period in a printing office, and you certainly are deserving of the good wishes and congratulations of all the old boys of long ago.

When I saw your picture and honorable mention in the issue of the Chronicle of February 21, it recalled to my mind incidents of 1878, when there were at that time many fast hand com-

HOME FURNISHINGS

PAY AS YOU EARN

The **A. COHEN** FURNITURE COMPANY

2045 Mission St. Bet. 16th and 17th

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.



HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

UNION MADE

"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of all size of this well-known and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

positors on the San Francisco papers, and I have often wondered if they have passed on after the advent of machine-set type. You will recall, of course, the rush of composition just before the forms were closed, and how small the "takes" were necessarily made. I remember the compliments given you when you set up in solid nonpareil 2240 ems in one hour on a political article released for publication. A wonderful feat. A string of 48,000 ems in a week was big. How many can you find today who can approach it?

In 1878 I was on the Bulletin composing staff, and at that time we had some fast ones, among them: Bob Collins, Armstrong, Torris, Fred Bivens, Moskimmon, Miss Hickey and many others whose names I do not recall. Mr. Milne was foreman.

I have not heard of any of them for years, and suppose most of them have made their last trip to the "hook" and handed in their "slugs."

Very respectfully,
GEORGE N. SMITH.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

(Compiled by the Conciliation Service.)

During the past week the following adjustments of matters in controversy were reported:

At Maltby, Pa.—Discharged coal workers, who claimed that a six-inch topping on cars applied at the mines, while the company employer maintained it was required at the tippie, together with 427 miners who quit because of the discharge of their fellow workmen, were persuaded to return to work, agreeing to refer the dispute to their district officers for settlement.

At Columbus, Ohio—Three hundred structural iron workers and laborers, who were in dispute over the erection of a scaffold, heeded the conciliator's request not to strike. The matter was thereafter adjusted through the contractor awarding the work to the iron workers.

At Indianapolis, Ind.—Sheet metal workers and other craftsmen, totalling one hundred men, who were in dispute over the placing of certain iron frames, finally agreed to the allotment of the work to the sheet metal workers, in accordance with decision of the Jurisdiction Board of Awards.

Commissioner of Conciliation Wood, in the Boston district, was the successful arbitrator in a dispute involving the decision by a company manager to manufacture cheaper goods and change wages and working conditions. The 400 workers affected accepted the commissioner's decision.

Bus transportation in Jersey City and vicinity was threatened with stoppage when the bus drivers demanded a wage increase of \$5 per week and the elimination of fines. Six separate companies were involved and each case was handled as a unit. Compromise agreements were reached allowing an increase of from \$2 to \$3 per week, with \$1 per hour for overtime and elimination of the fines system.

Employment of non-union men by a subcontractor on the U. S. Veterans' Bureau Hospital at Rutland, Mass., caused the union carpenters and electricians to cease work, thus bringing work on the building to a standstill. Requests for the good offices of the department came from three different sources, and Conciliator Keightley, who was assigned to the case, has arranged matters so

that work has been resumed, pending further negotiations.

A wage controversy affecting electrical workers in Indianapolis, Ind., has been amicably adjusted. Journeymen and wire men are to remain at the same rate as last year. Inside shopmen and fixture hangers are granted an increase from 80 cents or 90 cents per hour to \$1 per hour. New rates are to obtain for one year.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa—About three hundred building laborers struck on account of operation by contractor of a labor-saving machine. Permission was granted to use machine and strike declared off.

"All trades contemplating making a demand for an increased wage scale must comply strictly with the council regulation requiring a three months' written notice to that effect," was the warning recently sent out by the president of the Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J. This announcement followed a report that the asbestos workers had signed an agreement for \$10.50 a day for journeymen and \$8 for helpers.

Continuing the co-operative plan effective a year ago between the Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Pittsburgh and Local Union No. 12 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, approximately sixty-five sheet metal apprentices will attend classes one day a week during this year at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. The employers have agreed to pay the apprentices for the time they spend attending classes, and the union officers will again assume the responsibility of compelling the apprentices to attend the classes.

HIGHER WAGES AND SOCIAL LAWS.

Higher wages, workmen's compensation and immigration legislation are factors that have reduced poverty and dependency in New York, according to the annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

"Ten years' results of the operation of the workmen's compensation act have amply justified the effort," the report states. "Accidents are now compensated for with a certainty. Hospital and medical care are provided, insuring a maximum of possibility of early recovery and return to industry, and a considerable group of families are removed from the necessity of applying for relief to any organization. Furthermore, the experience of the past 10 years has demonstrated that the volume of dependency created from this source was too great to be readily met as a relief problem by either public or private organizations. Evidence seems to indicate also that the operation of this law is tending to reduce the total volume of distress due to accidents in industry."

The report makes this reference to recent legislation that restricts immigration:

"It has been obvious to social workers that the problem of dependency is very closely related to the problem of immigration. Significant with reference to this correlation is the fact that in 72 per cent of the families under care of the A. I. C. P. in 1924, the head of the family is foreign born. The largest nationality group among the foreign born cared for by the A. I. C. P. is Italian, which represents 34.9 per cent of the total foreign born dependent families. This reduction in the volume of immigration represented by the immigration law, which went into effect July 1, 1924, will undoubtedly have, if sustained over a period of years, a very direct effect upon the total volume of dependency in New York City."

Filth, poverty and oppression or cleanliness, comfort and independence. Men support one set of conditions or the other in every purchase. Give the union label your support.

Labor's flag—the union label—keeps a just cause ever before the public.

LIBERTY BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here
any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.
"Use Our Night Service"

Head Office
Market at Mason

Branch
Mission at 23rd

JULIUS S. GODEAU

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

41 VAN NESS AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711

OAKLAND

STOCKTON

FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES



**We Pay
our work-
ers more
to make
CLOWN
CIGARETTES
better**

**UNION
MADE**

Axton-Fisher Tob. Co., Inc.
M'rs, Louisville, Ky.

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY

TELEPHONE WEST 793

A Savings Account Plus

A Trust Fund Savings Account at the Humboldt Bank is an ordinary account plus an added benefit. Write or call for our booklet—Protection That Endures Beyond Life. It explains this new account in detail.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market

CARHARTT OVERALLS



**HICKMAN
PRODUCE CO.**

910 Harrison Street

Phone Douglas 8355

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of February 20, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker absent.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Ferry Boatmen, Mark G. Reid, C. B. Connolly, Karl Drasbek. Lithographers, A. Vurek, A. H. Johnson, J. McGougan. Delegates were ordered seated.

Communications—Filed—From the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, with reference to the Health Center, located in the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, stating that the following shoe stores have signed its agreement: Philadelphia Shoe Stores, C. H. Baker Shoe Stores, Bilsborough Shoe Store, Regal Shoe Store, Gallenkamp Shoe Stores, E. Eisenberg & Company, Adams Bros. Co., Bender Shoe Co., U-Select-Em Shoe Co., Max Scheyer Shoe Store, The Hub Shoe Co., California Shoe Co. and Boston Boot Shop. From Civil Service Commission, scope of examination to be held for hospital stewards.

Referred to Executive Committee—From San Francisco Federation of Teachers, resolutions regarding salary revisions. From Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, complaint against the Quality Clothes Shop for refusing to live up to their working agreement. From Dredgemen's Union, wage scale and agreement, and requesting endorsement of same.

Referred to Secretary—From the Central Labor Council of Spokane, Washington, requesting information relative to the standing of the M. J. Brandenstein Company of this city.

Referred to Trustees—From the Hall Association, stating that its annual meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, March 11.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the communication from the Bill Posters' Union, complaining about interference by various parties and the tearing down of posters, your committee decided that in order to be of assistance to all concerned and to afford the members of the Bill Posters' Union a fair opportunity of exercising their calling, the matter was referred to the officers of the Council to use their best discretion in the interest of all concerned and do what can be done to afford the desired relief. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Asphalt Workers' Union, and that the officers of the Council assist in securing the requested increase. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Typographical No. 21—Donated \$100 to miners of West Virginia. Miscellaneous Employees—Are having trouble with concessionaires in Crystal Palace Market. Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$100 to miners of West Virginia. Cooks No. 44—Donated \$35 to miners of West Virginia; will present new agreement to employers; have levied an assessment of \$1.00 per year for Northern District Federation of Culinary Workers of California. Iron-Steel Workers—Are organizing sheet metal workers. Longshore Lumbermen—Work is slow on the waterfront; are making efforts to reorganize; are encountering difficulties with men carrying blue-books.

The chair introduced Mr. Edwin Helck, representing the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, who spoke on what can be accomplished through the Trade Union Promotional League, and requested the active co-operation of all in the work of the League.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all

bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$565.92. **Expenses**—\$204.92.

Council adjourned at 9 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held Wednesday, February 18, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:15 by President Joe Willis in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: P. C. McGowan and C. F. Volquards.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Garment Workers of Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that the Famous Tailoring Co. is unfair; read, noted and filed. From the Union Label Trades Department announcing that the department will help the Section to try and secure more locals to affiliate with the Section; moved, seconded and carried that the communication from the Union Label Trades Department be left in the hands of the secretary. From the Trades Union Promotional League submitting the financial statement for the month of January; statement shows receipts \$527.00, disbursements \$672.40, bank balance \$1451.69; moved, seconded and carried that the report be received and filed.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30—Reported that they are going to celebrate their 25th anniversary; business is fair; look for the house card. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; ask a demand for the Clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month; color for February is gold. Stereotypers—Reported that business is good. Coopers No. 65—Reported that business is slow. Tailors No. 80—Reported that business is fair; going to start a campaign for their label. Shoe Clerks—Reported that Steinberg's at Fillmore and Geary streets and 22nd and Mission streets are still unfair; ask a demand for the clerks' monthly working card. Glove Workers—Reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Bill Posters—Reported that business is fair. Barbers No. 148—Reported that business is good; all barber shops that are open on Sundays are unfair. Cigarmakers reported that business is fair; initiated 10 members; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Janitors—Reported that they are initiating new members at every meeting; janitor at Liberty Bank at 23rd and Mission streets joined the local; Majestic Hall, at Fillmore and Geary, is still unfair. Painters No. 19—Reported that business is fair. Carpet Mechanics—Reported that business is good, all members working. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is fair.

Committee Reports—Committee on Box Lunches—Reported that the John Tait and Leighton's box lunches are fair. Secretary Lane—Reported that the Promotional League held a mass meeting last Saturday evening in the Building Trades Temple which was a success and urged upon the delegates of the importance of the League; they should take more interest in the League and call at the office of the League for some pledge cards and have them signed. President Willis announced that Johnson's Clothing Store on Mission street near 22nd street is selling union-label handkerchiefs.

Dues, \$29.00; agent fund, \$46.00; total, \$75.00.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10 p.m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, March 4, 1925.

Don't buy anything that doesn't bear the label.

Have the members of your local sign the pledge cards of the Promotional League.

Demand the Garment Workers' label on shirts, overalls and pants.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

MILL WORKERS UNITE.

Undismayed by previous failures, mill workers in Everett, Wash. have organized with a charter roll of more than 200. The employers say they favor unionism (?)—if it is the company "union" kind.

The union label is the nation's guarantee of a competent and happy working class.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY

BENDER'S SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

2412 Mission Street
Martha Washington Shoes

Near Twentieth
Buster Brown Shoes



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all principal cities in California

Winter Garden

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

Family Dance Pavilion

SELECT SOCIAL

DANCE

EVERY NIGHT

LADIES 25c

GENTS 50c

EXCEPT SATURDAY: SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS



FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

WALTER N.

BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

At the request of General Frank T. Hines, director of the United States Veteran's Bureau, an appeal is being made for the location of Harry Harris, C-363 095; Leonard Leroy Beckman, C-824 862; N. T. Cissell, who have disappeared.

Harry Harris' description follows: Age, 24 years; height, 5 feet, 7 inches; weight, 145 lbs.; complexion, dark; eyes, gray; hair, dark brown; Serial Number, 171 0566; discharged, January 28, 1920.

Has a scar on hand where he had a boil opened up; has a pleasing personality; not very tidy in personal appearance

Any information concerning the above should be communicated to Regional Manager, District No. 1, United States Veterans' Bureau, Benoit Bldg., Portland, Maine, and to Mrs. Inez M. Pugh, in charge of press contact, R. 1014, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Leonard Leroy Beckham's description follows: Height, 5 feet, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; eyes, dark brown; complexion, ruddy; discharged, January 18, 1918, at Norfolk, Va.; hair, dark brown; born, December 28, 1892.

Any information concerning the above mentioned man should be communicated to Mrs. Lillie L. Beckham, wife, 1214 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., Regional Manager District No. 6, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, New Orleans, La., and to Mrs. Inez M. Pugh, press contact, R. 1014, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C.

N. T. Cissell enlisted the early part of 1918 at Tulsa, Okla., and then sent to San Diego, Calif., United States Naval Training School, Balboa Park, Co. 12. On Sept. 19, 1918, he arrived at naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., Co. 227, Unit D, and was discharged at Dallas, Texas, July 10, 1919. He was last heard from at Ranger, Texas, where he was employed with Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

Any information concerning him should be communicated with his sister, Mrs. J. W. Pearce, 196 East Lakeview Ave., Columbus, Ohio, and to Mrs. Inez M. Pugh, press contact, R. 1014, Arlington Bldg., Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C.

DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT.

A decrease of 2.4 per cent in the number of workers employed in California industries and a decrease of 1.5 per cent in their average weekly earnings in January, 1925, as compared with December, 1924, is shown in the February number of the California Labor Market Bulletin, just issued by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. According to Walter G. Mathewson, Labor Commissioner, this decrease is due largely to the return to normal conditions after the Christmas season in some industries and to the taking of inventories in January.

The largest decreases in the number of workers employed took place in the confectionery and ice cream industry and in the manufacture of women's clothing. The largest decreases in average weekly earnings are in the manufacture of leather products and the manufacture of explosives.

Contrary to the general downward trend, the fish canning industry shows an increase of 45 per cent in the average weekly earnings of the workers, and the automobile industry shows an increase of 12.5 per cent in the number of workers employed.

These figures are based on reports from 663 large firms in California, employing 131,138 employees in January and having a total weekly pay roll of \$3,755,029.

The social influence of the union label is greater than even its friends know. It benefits everyone, through centering attention upon the human side of toil; it increases the public buying power; it stands for sanitation. And it harms no one.

NATION WIDE TRADE UNION ACTIVITY.

A campaign of increasing trade union activity was voted at the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor executive council, held in Florida.

The council, acting with the union label trades department of the American Federation of Labor, will call a conference next May of presidents and secretaries of the American Federation of Labor national and international affiliates to inaugurate a nation-wide union label campaign. Trade unionists and sympathizers will be impressed with the significance of the emblem of fair dealing and democracy in industry.

At that time the Gompers' memorial committee will confer with the trade union officials on a suitable memorial to the late president of the American Federation of Labor. This committee consists of President Green, Vice-Presidents Duffy, Woll and Wilson, and Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Tobin.

It was decided to continue the fight for ratification of the child labor amendment.

INDUSTRY'S NEW PLAN.

The tendency in industry is to make the average man a cog in the great processes of production, according to the annual report of President Thomas S. Baker of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

"The movement in modern life," the report says, "is in the direction of magnifying the importance of men of great endowments in all lines of endeavor, and of minimizing the importance of the man of average talents, of making him a unit in the machinery of civilization which he can serve, but in whose direction he can have but little authority.

"This tendency toward the mechanization of our existence may be deplorable, but whether we like it or not, the trend of the times is irresistible."

Another tendency, according to Professor Baker, is toward the uniting of plants and the standardization of their products. This will re-

sult in uniform production, and the standardization will place a premium on organization and administration. The average man, however, will be a mere unit in this process, said Dr. Baker.

The buyer is the real boss. If he wishes to be a "fair employer," he must demand the union label.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

7 BUILDINGS—22 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE

LOWEST PRICES

LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE
**UNION
LABEL**

On every one of these items

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK(LATELY THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY)
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets.....	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



W. L. Douglas Shoes for Men

*Best in all weathers
—anywhere!*

\$5 to \$9

W. L. Douglas—Men's Shoes

are extraordinary value. Half a century has proven this fact. They appeal to men who desire strictly high-class shoes at reasonable prices.

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22nd
SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Brief Items of Interest

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions passed away: John P. Miller of the millwrights, Walter A. Garvin of the bakery wagon drivers, Caleb R. Hunt of the teamsters, Raoul P. Leriger of the carpenters.

Last Friday night Mr. Helck, representative of the producers of the Clown cigarette, delivered a very interesting trade union address to the delegates to the Labor Council. He emphasized the necessity of educating the younger members of organized labor in the principles and purposes of the labor movement in order that they may later on be able to take up the duties and responsibilities of leadership. He also called attention to the desirability of keeping the general public informed concerning these purposes in order that the workers may receive the consideration that is due it. His address was listened to with close attention and at its close was vociferously applauded.

Complaints have been received by Butchers' Union No. 115 that certain meat markets and small butcher shops are violating a city ordinance and a union rule that no meat be sold after 6 p.m. Sec. M. S. Maxwell has drafted a circular to all meat dealers, threatening to withdraw union employees from shops that continue open after union hours. A resolution of respect to the memory of the late Edward Convey was adopted at the last meeting of Butchers' Union No. 115.

Funeral services for Convey were held last Thursday.

Efforts being made by Molders' Union No. 164 to give expert training to apprentices were outlined to the meeting of the Molders' Apprentice Auxiliary, held in Castle Hall, Oakland, by Arthur R. Burns, vice-president of the Molders' International Union, and Frank Brown, business agent of the local here.

The International Association of Machinists is seeking to have the Navy Department establish the five-day week instead of the six, rather than lay off men, as at present, when confronted with the necessity of curtailing operation in machine shops, it was reported today by John T. Thorpe, vice-president of the international headquarters here.

The Health Center which has been operating in the Labor Temple during the past three months will close on March 13th, and those who desire free medical examination should avail themselves of the opportunity before that time. This center is located in the rooms just back of the elevator and a doctor is in attendance each evening prepared to examine those who come for the service.

Barber—Your hair is very harsh and dry, sir.
Voice-Culture Expert—So is your voice; but I didn't like to mention it.—Sydney Bulletin.

BOXING
Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

By Edward Ashland.

Last week a hangman died at San Quentin. On the same day, a man was killed in a prison riot—a fitting gesture to the burial of the man who had decorated the necks of twenty men with the noose when they went to their doom. If capital punishment has a deterrent effect, it ought to restrain the inmates of the penitentiary where the display of the extreme penalty is so common. If legal executions have a corrective influence on humanity, the man who made his living by killing his unfortunate erring brothers should be a model of virtue that transcends all human excellence and, at his demise, his exquisite refinement should compel the universal acclaim of mankind.

It does not appear whether the dispenser of this refining influence was given the passing tribute of a sigh, or whether a tear was dropped to blot out the stigma of the situation, but on the very day the dead hangman was buried in the prison yard, an inmate was killed and another victim was offered to glorify barbarism with his blood, a derisive flourish to the efficacy of the death penalty.

If public massacres incite murders within our penal institutions, it is not surprising that similar effect should be so strong outside the prison walls, where, under ideal conditions, virtue should dip her wing into the dews of chastity, and righteousness should reign that "exalteth a nation."

TREES TO BURN.

The American nation has grown up under the idea that we have "trees to burn"—that our forests are inexhaustible. Starting in 1492 with an estimated forest area of 822 million acres, we have used, burned and destroyed this basic national resource with a lavish hand. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, the Lake states, the South, and now the Pacific Coast; ever westward the pendulum of timber depletion has swung.

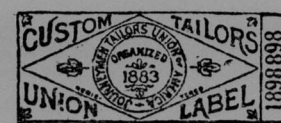
Kipling said: "The great American nation seldom puts back anything it takes from nature's shelves. It grabs all it can, and moves on. But the grabbing is nearly finished, and the moving on must stop." A prophecy, truly. We have today over half of the remaining merchantable timber in this country here on the Pacific Coast. And we are now engaged in cutting the last great stand of our virgin timber, with no suitable stands of young growth to take its place. Eighty-one million acres of potential timber land are standing devastated, and practically idle.

No longer can thinking men say that we have trees to burn—that our timber will last forever. The handwriting is on the wall, and he who runs may well pause to read. The burning of mature trees by the careless man-caused fire is serious. It means wealth, needlessly destroyed. The burning of young trees and cut-over land is more serious, for it means idle land and costly timber for the future.

RENEW AGREEMENT.

The Teamsters' Union of Scranton, Pa., renewed the present agreement for one year.

**DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT**



HERMAN THE TAILOR
1104 MARKET